Action Guide for the Mutual Response of MCP & MCFRS to a Major Event (Active Shooter)

1. Establish a Command Post (CP), create an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
   - Located in a secured area that offers protection from the incident threat.
     - MCP will identify CP location and communicate location to responding FRS Command Officer
     - First arriving FRS Command Officer will report to CP and designate FRS Staging Area away from CP
   - Information exchange for IAP development
   - Reserve parking/operating space for PD and FRS mobile command units
   - Develop NIMS organization (Branches/Divisions/Groups)
     - i.e. Law Enforcement, Multi-Casualty, Intel, EOD
   - Consider need for Specialty Units (SOD, ERT, K9, FEI/Bomb, Medical Bus)
   - Establish communications paths: radio / cellular / satellite / face to face
   - Consider secure communications for sensitive information, use encrypted radio talk groups (7-Mike, 71-Mike, 73-Echo, 73-Foxtrot to Hotel)

2. Establish Staging Area.
   - Area should offer protection from the incident threat.
   - Check area for suspicious packages (EOD/K9)
   - Area should have more than one way of access and accommodate many vehicles & may include helicopter landing zone
   - MCP and FRS Staging Area shall be in different locations as to allow dynamic movement

3. Create Unified Command
   - FRS Certified Chief Officer
   - MCP Command Level Officer
   - Facility Manager(location security, MCPS, etc)
   - Technical Support Command Level Officer(scribe, communications)

4. Establish location of Cold, Warm, and Hot Zones from known Intel
   - Definitions
     - Cold zone – area free without concern of danger or threat
     - Warm zone - area with a potential threat to personal safety or health
     - Warm corridor - area from the cold zone to the Hot zone allowing personnel to transport victims from the casualty collection point to the triage/treatment area#
     - Hot zone – area with direct and immediate threat to personal safety or health.
   - Ensure all personnel know the definitions
   - Communicate Zones to all responding agencies
   - Zones can change as situations may change

5. Establish Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
   - Ensure all personnel understand Casualty Collection Points
   - Area to be used as staging area for injured victims
   - Area should readily accessible for transportation means
   - Must be in police control
   - MCP to move victims to CCP and to secure the Warm Corridor
   - All victim's to be searched prior to entering CCP
   - FRS to staff CCP with primary unit/crew when possible. Crew to have triage supplies/equipment

     Victim Shuttle – CCP to Triage/Treatment
     - Use either EMS unit or Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) – based upon availability
     - If EMS unit
       - Remove cot and bracket
       - MCP officer assigned to drive/ride passenger seat
     - If APC unit
       - Assign at least 2 FRS personnel to staff APC
     - Travel path in warm corridor restricted to provide responder safety
     - Coordinate movement of vehicles in shuttle to provide responder safety
     - Position shuttle vehicle as close to CCP as possible

6. Establish Triage/Treatment Area(s) in Cold Zone to receive patients from Casualty Collection points
   - FRS personnel will continue or complete triage
   - FRS personnel will perform treatment and preparation for transport to receiving facilities
   - MCP shall search victims again upon arrival to Triage/Treatment Area
   - MCP may use treatment area to gain identities of such victims and witness but information acquisition must not delay transport of critically ill patients.
   - A fatality collection area, may also be created in the vicinity of this area for patients removed from Hot Zone but expired prior to treatment or have been re-triaged to priority four

7. Fire Suppression Considerations
   - Evaluate scene safety before making entry
   - Determine fire attack strategy (Offensive vs. Defensive)
   - Determine if force protection is necessary
   - Determine location and status of occupants
   - Assess risks with ammunition or explosives under fire, detonation, and heat conditions
   - Consider and/or coordinate the use of unstaffed master stream appliances(s)
   - Assess the need for decontamination of victim's and/or fire personnel secondary to exposure to pepper spray, nuclear, biological, or chemicals.

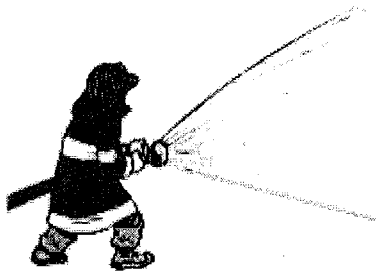
Montgomery County Fire and Rescue Service
Gross Decontamination Options

Decontamination will be a major concern at the scene of an event where people are contaminated by a chemical or biological substance, or radioactive material. The estimated numbers of casualties needing decontamination, type of contaminant (chemical, biological or radiological) and weather conditions, are factors that influence the option(s) selected by first responders. Soap and water solution and plain water are the decontaminants of choice. However, unless soap is immediately available, first responders should use plain water. Time is critical.

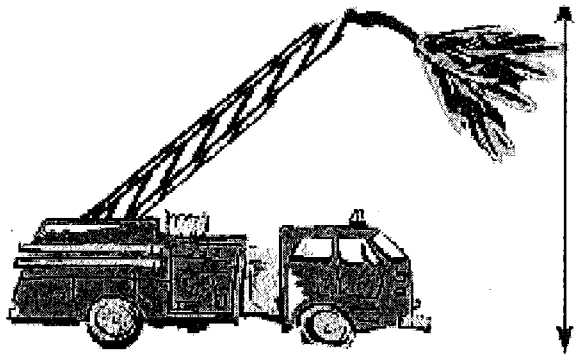
After the first arriving unit officer or command officer determines the need for gross decontamination, he or she should consider the following points when deciding which option(s) to use:

- Circumstances surrounding the contamination
- The number of casualties, ambulatory/non ambulatory and medical triage
- Weather conditions (e.g., hot versus cold temperatures)
- High water flow rate, with low nozzle pressure
- Wetting people with their clothes on or wetting them with their clothes removed down to their underwear
- Water runoff
- Casualty modesty

Handheld Hose Line(s)



After it is determined that decontamination is needed and while a ladder pipe, other master stream device or EDCS is being set up, use one or more pre-connected hose lines (with fog nozzles) to begin wetting down people suspected of being contaminated. Remember to use high volume, low nozzle pressure (gentle application).



Raise the ladder pipe (fog nozzle) about 25 feet above the ground. Use high water volume and low nozzle pressure. To help avoid cold shock, gradually expose contaminated people to the water.

Combination of Ladder Pipe and other Master Stream Devices

Using a combination of a ladder pipe, pumper master stream(s) device and 2-1/2" discharge outlets can form an effective decontamination system. Use high volume, low nozzle pressure (gentle application).

Air Decontamination Using Portable Fans

Positive Pressure Ventilation Fans (PPV) or other suitable portable fans are useful in blowing air across ambulatory casualties who are waiting for water-based decontamination. NOTE: This option does not apply to biological or radiological contamination.

Emergency Decontamination Corridor System (Using Pumpers, Ladders and Salvage Covers)

See separate guidelines for setting up this EDCS. The set up time is about 15 minutes. This system can decontaminate approximately 30 persons per hour.

Emergency Decontamination Corridor System (Using Aerial Ladder or Tower and Salvage Covers)

After raising the ladder out of the bed, moving to the side and extending the ladder horizontally a reasonable distance, use salvage covers to form a single corridor. Use fog nozzle from pumper to provide water.

Decontamination Tents

These tents can be quickly erected. They are equipped with shower nozzles and air and water heaters.

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System (actuation of Sprinkler Head(s))

Actuating one or more sprinkler heads can serve to decontaminate people as they leave a contaminated building or as they enter an uncontaminated building.

Swimming Pool ("Chlorinated Water" Rinse)

This option has potential, but from a safety viewpoint must be closely supervised.

Review and practice these options (where applicable) to gain proficiency in their use. The goal is to minimize the time between identifying the need to decontaminate and the application of water or other suitable decontaminant.